Monitoring agency for NGOs

1396. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government or Voluntary agency to monitor and supervise hundreds of schemes being undertaken by various NGOs; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) and (b) There is no single nodal agency which monitors and supervises the schemes being undertaken by the various NGOs.

However, the various concerned Ministries and Departments both at the Centre and at the State level have their own systems of monitoring and supervision of the Schemes/Projects being implemented through the NGOs.

People living below poverty line

1397. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of country's population which was living below the poverty line during 1995-96;

(b) the figures for the preceding three years;

(c) the percentage of population living in "Kucha" houses and Jhuggies;

(d) the average per capita annual income of people living below poverty line during the same period; and

(e) the steps being taken to ameliorate the condition of the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty using the quinquennial National Sample Survey (NSS) data on Consumer Expenditure. The latest estimates of poverty are available for the year 1993-94 based on the NSS Consumer Expenditure Survey of 50th Round. The incidence of poverty in 1993-94 is estimated as 16.82 per cent following the methodology of Task force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand, and 36.31 per cent following the methodology of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor.

(c) The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has collected data on the number of households living in kucha houses ie. the houses which have wall and roof made of non-pucca materials such as mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or unburnt bricks in its 44th round (July 1988/June 1989), 48th round (January-December, 1992) and 50th round (July 1993-June 1994). However, the results of the 50th round has not been released. The available information on percentage of dwelling units (households) with kucha structure houses as available from NSS 44th round and 48th round is as under:

Rounds	% of dwelling units with kucha structure	
	Rural	Urban
44 (1988-89)		
48 (1992)	39.35	10.92
	38.00	10.00

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

(e) There is a three-pronged attack on poverty, i.e. (i) acceleration of economic growth, (ii) human and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition, meeting the minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, etc., and (iii) direct attack on poverty through

employment ana income generating programmes and asset-building for the poor. The main among these programmes are the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana for the Educated Unemployed Youth. In this connection a Basic Minimum Services Programme was launched last year for which Rs. 2244 crores were provided by Government of India in 1996-97 and Rs. 2970 crores have been provided in Annual Plan of 1997-98. Government have also implemented a national Employment Assurance Scheme.

गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे और उससे ऊपर जीवनयापन कर रहे व्यक्तियों का वर्गीकरण

1398. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :** क्या योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नौंवी पंचवर्षीय योनजा तैयार करने से पूर्व समाज के विभिन्न वर्गो से संबंध रखने वाले व्यक्तियों का वर्गीकरण किया है और देश में उनकी आबादी का अनुमान लगाया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर के ऐसे व्यक्तियों, जो जीवन में कठिनाई का सामना कर रहे हैं, जो सामान्य जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं और जो विलासिता पूर्ण जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है,

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त श्रेणियों में आने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ड.) क्या देश के संतुलित विकास के लिए विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अतंर्गत आने वाले व्यक्तियों की पहचान करना आवश्यक है,

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र कुमार भगतराम अलध) : (क) जी हां । योजना आयोग राष्ट्रीय एंव राज्य स्तर पर गरीब तथा अन्य लोगों की संख्या के अनुमान न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं तथा प्रभावकारी उपभोग मांग के अनुमानों पर कार्यबल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर तैयार करता है । गरीबों की संख्या के अनुपात के अनुमान पर योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित विशैषज्ञ दल ने उसके अनुमान लगाने हेतु एक वैकल्पिक पद्धति प्रस्तुत की है ।

(ख) गरीबी के अनुमान, घरेलु उपभोक्ता व्यय पर पंचवर्षीय राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (एन एस उस) आकंडों के आधार पर तैयार किए जाते हैं । गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रह रहे लोगों की संख्या के अभी हाल ही के अनुमान 1993-94 में किए गए पंचवर्षीय सर्वेक्षण (एन एस एस 50 वां दौर) पर आधारित हैं । 1993-94 में गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रह रहे लोगों की संख्या कार्यकाल विधि द्वारा 149.8 मिलियन तथा विशेषज्ञ दल विधि द्वारा 323.4 मिलियन अनुमानित की गई ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(ड़) गरीबी की समस्या के आकलन और गरीबी कम करने के लिए मात्रात्मक लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने हेतु गरीबों की पहचान करना आवश्यक है ।

Guideline for Private Investment in Power Sector

1399. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines to attract private investment in power projects, transmission and operational parameters etc.;

(b) whether despite various liberalization measures not many investors have come forward so far to participate in the power generation programme;

(c) whether foreign investors have been more discouraged due to conditions prevailing in almost all the Electricity Boards;

(d) the details of each State where such projects have been initiated with foreign investment alongwith the names of investors and countries which they belong to;

(e) whether Government are likely to further liberalize the power policy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?